ceramic, glass, textured material or other hazy material (e.g., a polymer layer with embedded inorganic particles of differing refractive index, embedded gas bubbles, and/or other light-scattering particles), and/or other solid layer.

[0053] As another example, consider the dielectric stack of layer **70** of FIG. **9**. Layer **70** may be formed from multiple dielectric layers **72**. Layers **72** may be, for example, thin-film layers each having a thickness of less than **3** microns, less than 1.5 microns, less than 0.5 microns, or other small thickness. The refractive index values of layers **72** may alternate or have other suitable arrangements. The thicknesses, materials, and refractive indices of layers **72** may be selected to form a thin-film interference filter from layer **70** with desired optical attributes (desired reflectivity, light absorption, and light transmission as a function of wavelength). Using this type of thin-film interference filter structure, layer **70** can be provided with a desired appearance.

[0054] Layers such as layer **68** and/or layer **70** may be deposited as blanket films (e.g., globally throughout adjustable decoration **40**) and/or may be patterned (e.g., localized so that these layers appear only in selected areas within adjustable decoration **40**). Patterns of layers may form logos, decorative symbols, text, trim, and/or other decoration. In forming adjustable decoration **40**, one or more patterned layers and/or blanket layers such as layers **68** and/or layer **70** may be used in combination with one or more adjustable optical layers.

[0055] A top view of illustrative adjustable decoration for device **10** is shown in FIG. **10**. In the example of FIG. **10**, portion **40**G of adjustable decoration **40** has a first appearance (e.g., a first reflectivity, color, and/or haze), trim portions **40**T have a second appearance (e.g., a second reflectivity, color, and/or haze), and logo **40**L has a third appearance (e.g., a third reflectivity, color, and/or haze). The relative appearances of each of these portions of adjustable decoration **40** can be individually varied with respect to each other and/or global appearance adjustments can be made to two or three of these portions using adjustable layer(s) that overlap (above and/or below) the fixed appearance layers.

[0056] Illustrative configurations for adjustable decoration **40** in device **10** are shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**. In the examples of FIGS. **11** and **12**, viewer (user) **64** is viewing device **10** in direction **66** through layer **74**. Layer **74** may be, for example, a clear rear housing wall, a transparent housing wall on another portion of device **10**, or other transparent structure in device **10** (e.g., a clear layer of polymer, glass, ceramic, a clear crystalline material such as sapphire, etc.). If desired, adjustable decoration **40** of FIGS. **11** and **12** may be formed in other portions of device **10**. The configurations of FIGS. **11** and FIG. **12** are presented as examples.

[0057] In the illustrative arrangement of FIG. **11**, adjustable decoration **40** includes an adjustable layer such as adjustable layer **76** interposed between decoration layer **78** and the interior surface of transparent layer **74**. Layers such as layers **76** and **78** may be laminated onto the inner surface of layer **74** using heat and/or pressure and/or may be attached with intervening layers of adhesive.

[0058] Layer **78** may be a layer of fixed decoration. For example, layer **78** may have one or more layers of patterned structures such as patterned portions of layer **68** of FIG. **8** and/or patterned portions of layer **70** of FIG. **9** in a pattern that forms a logo, trim, text, and/or other decorative elements. As an example, a metal logo or a thin-film interference filter mirror in the shape of a logo may be formed in layer **78**. The interior portion of layer **78** (e.g., the portion facing the interior of device **10**) may be formed from a polymer layer (e.g., an ink or paint containing colorant in a polymer) that overlaps the logo and serves as a solid background. The logo may, as an example, have a shinny reflective appearance and the polymer layer may have a dark appearance that allows the polymer layer to serve as a global background layer behind the shiny logo (e.g., the logo may be interposed between layer **76** and the dark polymer layer of layer **78**). In other configurations, patterned metal, patterned polymer (e.g., polymer with colorant), textured layers of metal, polymer, glass, or other material, and/or thin-film interference filters forming reflective mirrors, colored reflective layers (e.g., layers tinted blue or red by virtue of a non-uniform visible light reflection spectrum), and/or other structures in layer **78** may be used to form non-adjustable decoration patterns in layer **78**.

[0059] Layer **76** of FIG. **11** is interposed between layer **78** and layer **74** and therefore adjusts the appearance of layer **78** to viewer **64** as viewer **64** is viewing device **10** in direction **66**. Layer **76** may be any suitable adjustable optical layer (e.g., an adjustable tint layer, adjustable mirror layer, adjustable haze layer, and/or a layer that adjusts other optical attributes and/or combinations of any two or more of these attributes). As an example, consider a scenario in which adjustable layer **76** is an adjustable tint layer that exhibits an electrical adjustable opacity ranging from black to clear. When placed in its clear state, layer **76** allows viewer **64** to view the pattern formed by layer **78** (e.g., a shiny logo). When placed in its non-transparent state(s), layer **76** partially or completely obscures layer **78** from view (e.g., the logo may be partially or completely blocked). The color of a logo or other pattern can also be adjusted in this way. As another example, consider a scenario in which layer **76** is an adjustable haze layer. In its low haze state, layer **76** may be sufficiently clear to allow viewer **64** to view layer **78**. In a higher haze state, layer **76** may be sufficiently hazy to partly or completely obscure layer **78**. In a scenario in which layer **76** is an adjustable mirror, layer **76** can be placed in a low reflectivity state or a high reflectivity state, thereby altering how much (if any) of layer **78** is visible and how much ambient light is reflected to viewer **64**.

[0060] If desired, adjustable layer **76** may be interposed between fixed decoration layers **78-1** and **78-2**, as shown in FIG. **12**. Layers **78-1** and **78-2** may be, for example, layers with metal, polymer (e.g., colored polymer), dielectric stacks forming thin-film interference filter structures (mirrors, colored filters, antireflection coatings, etc.), and/or textured layers (e.g., layers with fixed haze). As with layer **78** of FIG. **11**, different regions of layers **78-1** and/or **78-2** may be patterned differently to form logos, text, trim, and/or other patterns of decoration. As shown in FIG. **12**, for example, layer **78-1** may have an optional opening in region **82** with a desired pattern. If, as an example, layer **78-2** is a white background layer and layer **78-1** is a black foreground layer, opening **82** may have the shape of a logo, so that viewer **64** views a white logo on a black background. Layer **78-2** may also include patterned regions such as region **80**. For example, layer **78-1** may be a partially transparent red layer and layer **78-2** may be a black layer with a metal logo shape in region **80**. In this scenario, a reflective red logo will appear in region **80** surrounded by a reddish dark background.